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ABSTRACT

Data on degrees conferred by institutions in the University System of Georgia, an important indicator of University System productivity and of the impact of public higher education on the state and its citizens are discussed. Data were obtained from the Student Information Reporting System. Statistics indicate the following: (1) not only has the total number of degrees conferred been increasing since 1981, but the number of degrees conferred in 1987 is the highest ever awarded by the University System of Georgia; (2) business is the most prevalent bachelor's degree field, and education is the most prevalent master's and doctorate degree field; (3) the number of bachelor's degrees in education continues to decline with potentially negative consequences for Georgia; (4) law is the most prevalent professional degree; (5) the number of degrees awarded to black students increased at every degree level except master's between 1978 and 1987; (6) female students increased their proportions of degrees awarded in virtually every level and field since 1978; and (7) neither black nor female students earn an equitable proportion of total degrees awarded in science, mathematics, and engineering. An appendix provides statistical tables on associate, bachelor's, master's, professional, and doctoral degrees conferred by discipline. (SM)

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Analysis of Degrees Conferred By Level, Discipline, Institution, Race and Gender

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DEGREES CONFERRED ANALYSIS
- Executive Summary -

1. Not only has the total number of degrees conferred been increasing since 1981, but the number of degrees conferred in FY 1987 (25,051) is the highest ever awarded by the University System.

2. While certificate, baccalaureate, specialist, professional and doctorate degrees all increased, associate and masters degrees decreased, 1978-1987.

3. Business is the most prevalent bachelors degree field and Education is the most prevalent masters and doctorate degree field.

4. The number of bachelors degrees in Education continues to decline, with potentially negative consequences for Georgia.

5. The 1987 Education masters degree total is the highest since 1983, but still lags behind the totals awarded from 1978 through 1983.

6. Law is most prevalent professional degree, as it has been for the ten years reported here.

7. The number of degrees awarded to black students increased at every degree level except the masters between FY 1978 and FY 1987.

8. At the masters level, the decline in awards to black students was much greater than the overall decrease in masters degrees conferred 1978-87 (-42.4% vs. -24.7%).

9. The most popular degree fields for black students are: bachelors-Business; masters-Education; professional-Law; and, doctorate-Education.

10. The numbers of Education bachelors and masters degrees awarded to black students have declined steadily since 1978, posing a problem for Georgia with respect to black representation in the teacher workforce.

11. One of the most dramatic increases from 1978-87 in both bachelors and masters degrees awarded to black students occurred in Engineering.

12. Over two-thirds of all bachelors degrees and over 82 percent of all masters degrees awarded to black students by the University System were conferred by traditionally white institutions.

13. Female students increased their proportions of degrees awarded in virtually every level and field since 1978.

14. Business, Engineering and Physical Sciences all awarded substantially higher proportions of their degrees to women in FY 1987 than in FY 1978, and females also received a majority of Psychology doctorate, Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy degrees for the first time in 1987.

15. Neither black nor female students earn an equitable proportion of total degrees awarded in Science, Mathematics, or Engineering.

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INTRODUCTION

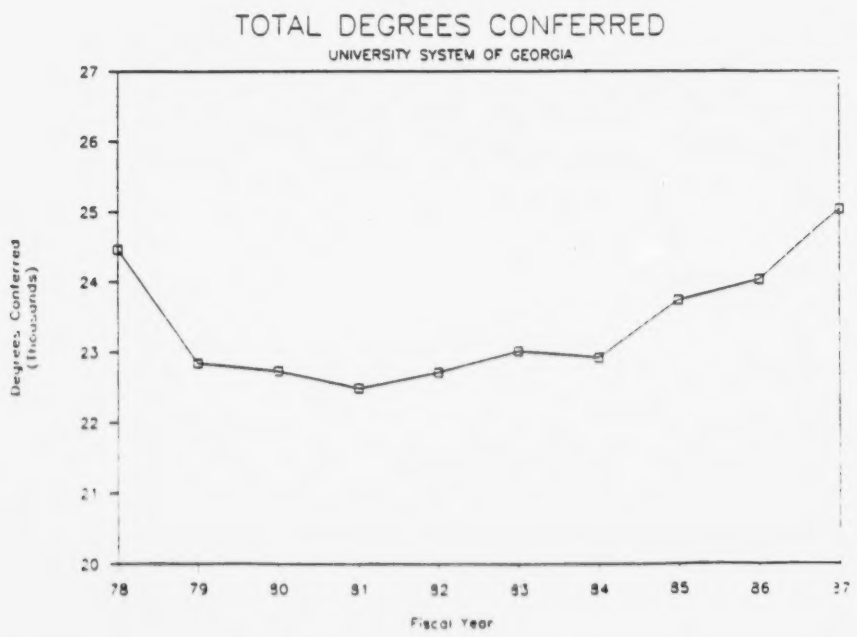
This report provides data on degrees conferred by institutions in the University System of Georgia, an important indicator of University System productivity and of the impact of public higher education on the state and its citizens. The analysis of data on degrees conferred also is essential to planning at both institutional and system levels.

Data were obtained from the University System's Student Information Reporting System (SIRS) and are contained in the tables in the Appendix. Trends in the number and level of degrees awarded by institution, discipline, race and gender, as well as other relevant inferences from the data, are discussed.

TOTAL DEGREES CONFERRED

Figure 1 shows the trend in the total number of degrees conferred during the last ten years, and indicates that following annual declines from FY 1978 to FY 1981, the System degree total increased from FY 1981 to FY 1983 by 535 degrees (2.4%). Then, between FY 1984 and FY 1987, there was an even more substantial increase in the total number of degrees conferred, 2,127 degrees and 9.3 percent. The total number of degrees awarded in 1987 is the largest awarded by the University System since 1976.

Figure 1



DEGREES CONFERRED BY LEVEL

Certificates and Associate Degrees

Fewer certificates were conferred by institutions in the University System in FY 1987 than in FY 1986. For the ten years from 1978 to 1987, the certificates awarded total increased from 167 to 214, or 28 percent (Table 1). The number of associate degrees awarded, which had remained in the 3,200 to 3,600 range since 1979, leaped to a new nine-year high with 4,128 degree awards in 1987, 529 degrees and 14.7 percent higher than one year earlier, and only one-half percent below the 1978 level.

TABLE 1

DEGREES CONFERRED BY LEVEL
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

Year	Certificates		Associate Degrees		Bachelor's Degrees		Master's Degrees		Specialist Degrees		Professional Degrees		Doctorate Degrees		
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	Total
FY78	167	0.7	4,148	17.0	12,534	51.2	6,071	24.8	408	1.7	689	2.8	445	1.8	24,462
FY79	196	0.9	3,528	15.4	12,024	52.6	5,628	24.6	426	1.9	630	2.8	413	1.8	22,845
FY80	184	0.8	3,408	15.0	12,252	53.9	5,376	23.6	418	1.8	648	2.9	446	2.0	22,732
FY81	215	1.0	3,262	14.5	12,565	55.9	4,915	21.9	440	2.0	654	2.9	436	1.9	22,487
FY82	225	1.0	3,327	14.6	12,592	55.4	4,956	21.8	478	2.1	687	3.0	451	2.0	22,716
FY83	266	1.2	3,359	14.6	13,135	57.1	4,641	20.2	472	2.1	657	2.9	492	2.1	23,022
FY84	221	1.0	3,463	15.1	12,955	56.5	4,616	20.1	567	2.5	644	2.8	459	2.0	22,924
FY85	292	1.2	3,408	14.3	13,662	57.4	4,543	19.1	612	2.6	776	3.1	529	2.2	23,792
FY86	220	0.9	3,599	15.0	14,034	58.4	4,277	17.8	659	2.7	759	3.2	495	2.1	24,043
FY87	214*	0.9	4,128	16.5	14,189	56.6	4,574	18.3	717	2.9	755	3.0	474	1.9	25,051
% Chng	28.1		-0.5		13.2		-24.7		75.7		9.6		6.5		2.4

* Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.

Source: University System of Georgia, SIRS.

Baccalaureate and Masters Degrees

There were 1,822 more baccalaureate degrees conferred in FY 1987 than in FY 1978. That total, 14,189, is an all-time high in bachelors degrees awarded by the University System. Bachelors degrees comprised 51.2 percent of total degrees awarded in 1978 and 56.6 percent in 1987.

At the master's level, 6,071 degrees were conferred in FY 1978 and 4,574 in FY 1987 for a decrease of 1,497 degrees (24.7%), and a corresponding decrease in the masters degree proportion of total degrees awarded (18.3% in FY87 compared to 24.8% in FY78).

Professional and Doctorate Degrees

Between FY 1978 and FY 1987, the number of professional degrees conferred increased from 689 to 755 (9.6%) and the number of doctoral degrees awarded increased from 445 to 474 (6.5%). Degree production at both of these levels was down slightly from 1986 to 1987. A recent report from the Center for Education Statistics, Department of Education, shows that first-professional degrees were down 1.6 percent nationally from 1985 to 1986 (the latest year for which data are available). For that same year and degree level, degree awards were up in the University System by over 3 percent.

Summary

More total degrees were produced by University System institutions in 1987 than in 1978, although the associate and masters degree production declined over that period. Masters degree production declined 24.7 percent between 1978 and 1987, while the greatest increase for the period was in Educational Specialist degrees, 75.7 percent.

DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE

An analysis of degrees conferred by discipline provides information on the changing interests of students and, by implication, on the current demands of the potential employers of those students. The University System considers such indicators, along with other criteria, as it formulates curriculum and program policy.

The Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) taxonomy is employed in this section. Data collected prior to the implementation of the CIP, using the HEGIS taxonomy, have been recoded according to the CIP so that the longitudinal analysis of degrees conferred by discipline is based on comparable data. Tables A-1 through A-5 in the appendix contain the data discussed in this section.

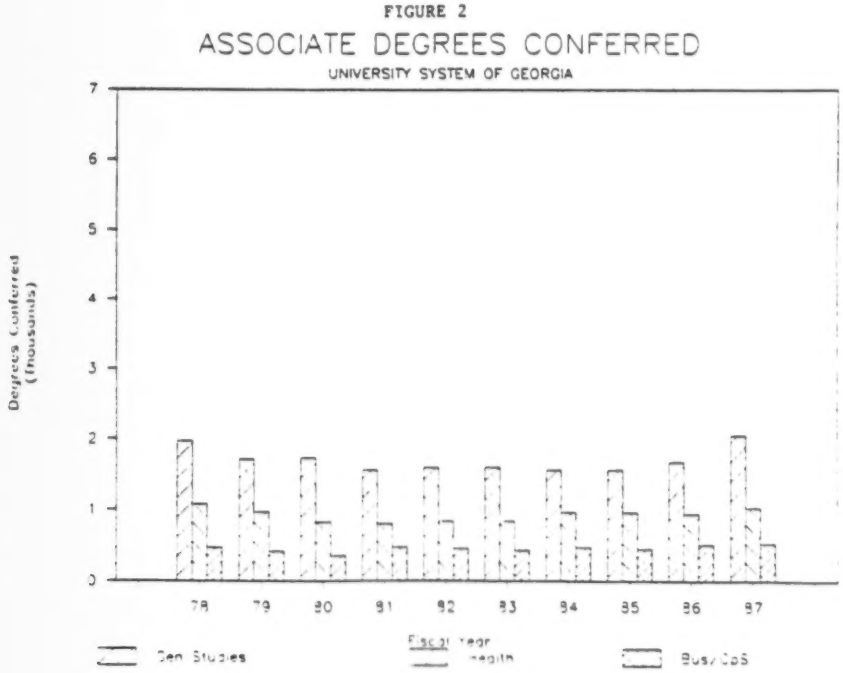
Associate Degrees

The three most popular disciplines at the associate level, comprising 89.8 percent of all associate degrees awarded in FY 1987, were: Liberal/General Studies (transfer), 50.8 percent; Health Professions, 25.8 percent; and Business and Computer Science, 13.2 percent (Figure 3). In FY 1978, these were also the three most popular disciplines, accounting for 46.5, 25.5, and 11.0 percent, respectively, or 83 percent of all associate degrees conferred.

Of those three disciplines, Liberal/General Studies and Business and Computer Science awarded a greater number of associate degrees in FY 1987 than in FY 1978, and Health Professions awarded slightly fewer. The greatest numerical increase, 117, was in Liberal/General Studies; Business and Computer Science enjoyed the greatest percentage rate of increase for the period, 15.9 percent.

Figure 2 shows the nine-year trends for these programs.

FIGURE 2



Baccalaureate Degrees

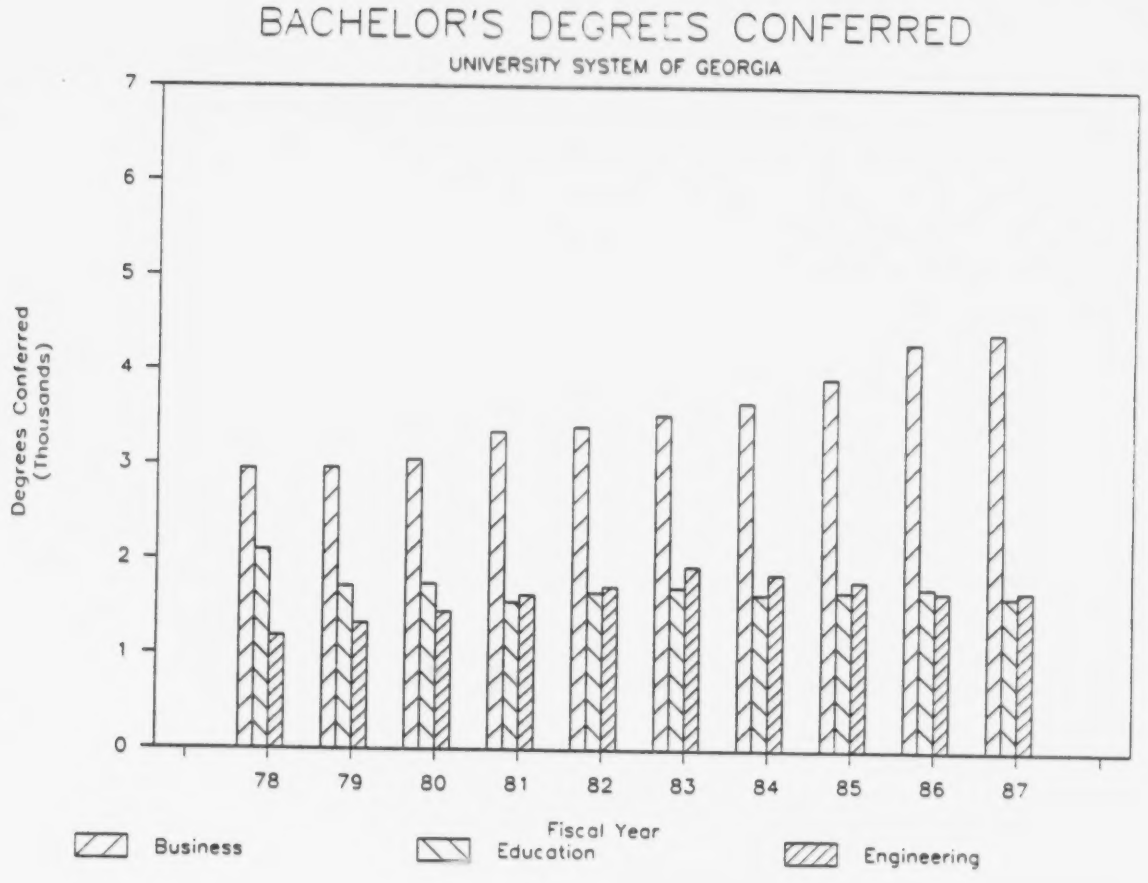
More than one-half (54.5%) of the bachelor's degrees granted in FY 1987 were awarded in Business, Engineering and Education, in that order, Engineering and Education exchanging places in the order since last year. Business, the most popular baccalaureate discipline since the early 1970's, produced more graduates in FY 1987 than the next two most popular bachelors degree fields combined, as it has since FY 1984. Comparing FY 1978 and FY 1986, the number of Business bachelors degrees increased by 1,459 (49.4%), and that discipline's share of total baccalaureate degrees awarded increased from 23.8 percent to 31.1 percent.

The number of Engineering graduates also increased significantly, from 1,187 to 1,689 (42.3%), but 467 fewer Education baccalaureate degrees were awarded in 1986 than in 1978, a decrease of 22.3 percent.

While the increases reported here in such fields as Engineering and Business are favorable indicators of both current student preference and the needs of the state's economy, the decline in the number of graduates in education and it's potentially negative consequences for the future of Georgia public education continue to be a concern to Georgia policy-makers.

Figure 3 (following page) shows the 10-year trend in the relationships among the three primary baccalaureate producing disciplines in the System.

FIGURE 3


BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA
Degrees Conferred (Thousands)
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
78
79
80
81
82
83
84
85
86
87
Fiscal Year
Business
Education
Engineering

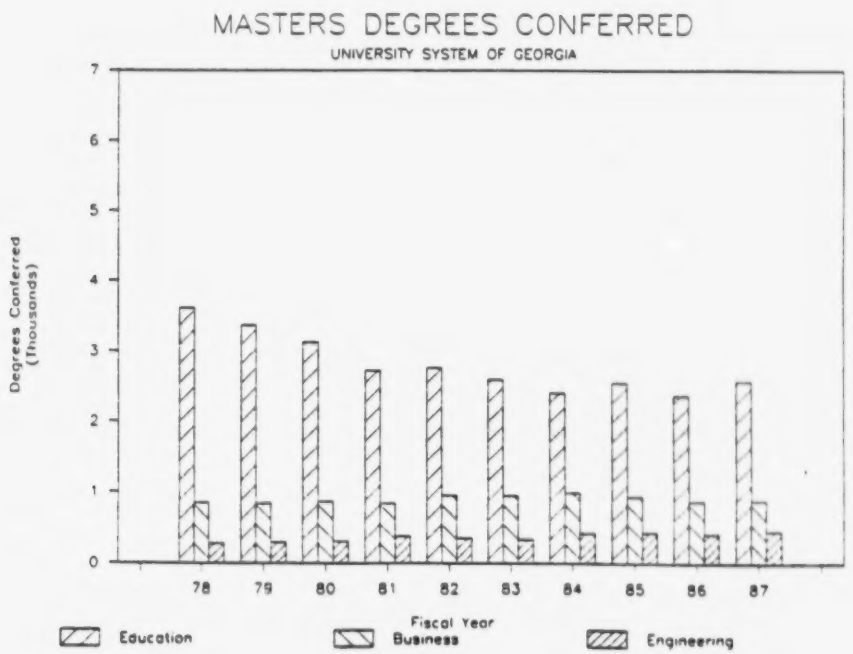
Masters Degrees

At the masters degree level, Education, Business, and Engineering are again the three most popular fields, but Education leads in degree production by a large margin with 48.8 percent of all masters degrees awarded systemwide in 1987 (this proportion includes Specialist in Education degrees). By comparison, Business and Engineerging produced only 16.9 and 8.6 percent, respectively, of all 1987 masters degrees, proportions which are well above that of the next most popular masters degree field, Health Professions, with only 3.9 percent of the total.

The top three disciplines in 1987 have occupied the same positions since 1978. From 1978 to 1987, the number of Business and of Engineering masters degrees grew by 4.8 and 62.5 percent, respectively, doubling Engineering's proportion of all masters degrees awarded. In contrast, Education, still the overwhelming leader in masters degree production, has declined by 28.8 percent in the number of degrees produced over the same 10-year period.

Figure 4 shows the trend in numbers of masters degrees awarded in Education, Business and Engineering from 1978 to 1986.

FIGURE 4



The large number and proportion of masters degrees awarded in Education should not be misleading with respect to the implications of declining Education degree production already discussed. Even though the number of Education masters degrees awarded in 1987 is the highest since 1983, it is still well below 1978-1983 levels. More significantly, new classroom teachers generally are not produced at the masters level, and therefore the production of Education masters is not, by and large, adding to the number of teachers entering the state's classrooms. The great majority of masters degree recipients were already certified teachers before pursuing graduate work. Further, to the extent that the masters degree represents an avenue to non-teaching positions in education, degree awards at that level may actually compound the growing classroom teacher shortage.

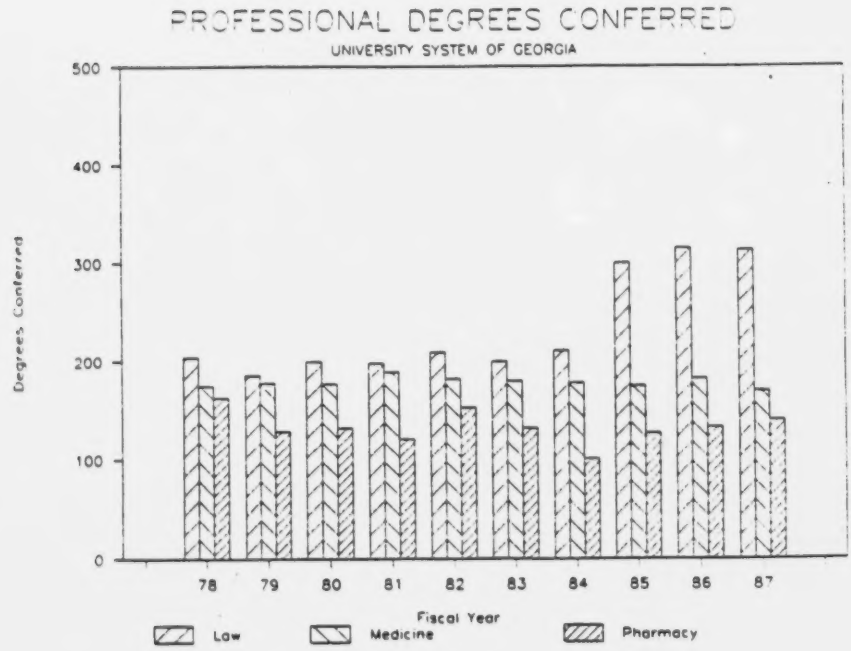
Professional Degrees

The disciplines of Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Veterinary Medicine, and Dentistry are classified as professional degree programs. Three disciplines, Law, Medicine, and Pharmacy, accounted for 78.7 percent of professional degrees conferred in FY 1978 and for 82.5 percent in FY 1987. The same three disciplines, in the above order, have occupied the first through third positions in professional degree production since 1978.

Of the five professional degree disciplines, only Law experienced growth from 1978 to 1987 in the number of degrees awarded, 109 more degrees, an increase of 53.4 percent. Dentistry experienced the greatest decrease over the same period, 16.4 percent (10 degrees).

Figure 5 shows the 9-year trend in the numbers of professional degrees produced in these disciplines.

FIGURE 5



Doctorate Degrees

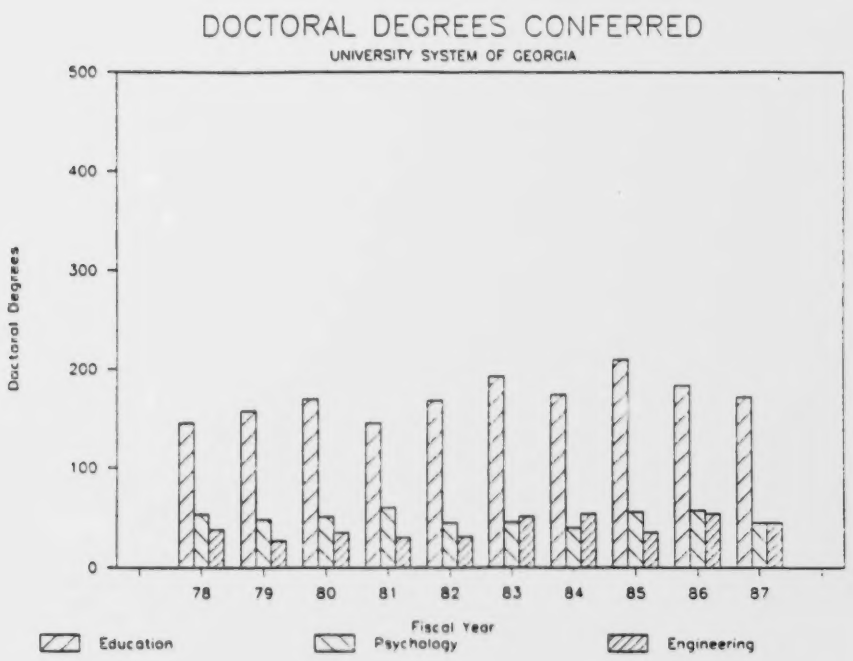
In 1987, as in each year since 1978, the greatest number of doctorate degrees conferred in the University System were awarded in Education. In fact, the number of education doctorates awarded in 1987, 171, was more than three times the number awarded in the next two most prevalent disciplines, Psychology and Engineering (tied for second place at 45 degrees), and accounted for 36.2 percent of all doctorate degrees awarded.

To put the University System's production of Education doctorates in perspective, that field's proportion of total 1986 doctorates awarded, 37%, can be compared with corresponding national figures for that year. Both UGA and Georgia State were among the fifty institutions producing the greatest number of Education doctorates in the U.S., with Education proportions of total doctorates awarded of 41.7 and 56.3 percent, respectively. The Education percentage of the total doctorates for all 50 institutions on the list was 31.0 percent (Center For Education Statistics, "Profile of Education Doctorate: 1976 to 1986").

Psychology and Engineering each awarded 9.5 percent, and collectively the top three disciplines awarded 55.2 percent of all 1987 doctorate degrees. From 1978 to 1987, the number of doctorate degrees awarded in Engineering increased by 18.4 percent and in Education by 17.9 percent, but decreased in Psychology by 15.1 percent.

Figure 6 illustrates the 10-year trend for the top three doctorate degree disciplines.

FIGURE 6



DEGREES CONFERRED BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

Universities

Of the four universities, only Georgia Institute of Technology experienced an upward trend in degrees conferred over the last ten years (Table 2). Georgia Tech's total degrees conferred increased by 30.8 percent, from 1,936 in FY 1978 to 2,532 in FY 1987. That trend reflects increases in Engineering at every degree level, bachelors through

TABLE 2

TOTAL DEGREES CONFERRED BY INSTITUTION
UNIVERSITITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

INSTITUTION	FY78	FY79	FY80	FY81	FY82	FY83	FY84	FY85	FY86	FY87	% CHANGE FY86-87	% CHANGE FY78-87
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,936	2,079	2,190	2,496	2,682	2,630	2,622	2,532	2,580	2,522	(1.9)	30.8
Georgia State University	4,130	3,973	3,716	3,596	3,657	3,482	3,682	3,721	3,656	3,871	5.9	(6.3)
Medical College of Georgia	939	801	694	678	625	690	673	655	649	586	(9.7)	(37.6)
University of Georgia	5,796	5,418	5,658	5,439	5,379	5,624	5,333	6,006	5,677	5,563	(2.0)	(4.0)
University Totals	12,801	12,271	12,258	12,209	12,323	12,426	12,310	12,914	12,562	12,552	(0.1)	(1.9)
Albany State College	218	240	233	194	206	236	216	218	252	263	4.4	20.6
Armstrong State College	441	469	484	433	330	365	359	383	371	386	4.0	(12.5)
Augusta College	435	425	430	403	432	450	425	510	503	467	(7.2)	7.4
Columbus College	877	818	709	697	727	720	627	652	607	671	10.5	(23.5)
Fort Valley State College	223	209	219	213	215	191	254	238	236	243	3.0	9.0
Georgia College	891	781	746	736	753	760	726	705	731	739	1.1	(17.1)
Georgia Southern College	1,256	1,199	1,309	1,307	1,329	1,289	1,301	1,321	1,336	1,278	(4.3)	1.8
Georgia Southwestern College	571	525	480	454	438	434	415	429	461	490	6.3	(14.2)
Kennesaw College	323	208	263	420	380	474	530	514	582	713	22.5	120.7
North Georgia College	396	405	363	399	429	412	389	395	448	428	(4.5)	8.1
Savannah State College	344	230	249	181	203	177	203	198	236	181	(23.3)	(47.4)
Southern Technical Institute	481	399	401	377	394	456	442	486	462	579	25.3	20.4
Valdosta State College	1,028	963	906	941	1,007	967	959	996	1,258	1,323	5.2	28.7
West Georgia College	1,165	1,040	1,010	905	899	891	906	1,021	1,093	1,180	8.0	1.3
Senior College Totals	8,649	7,911	7,802	7,660	7,742	7,822	7,752	8,066	8,576	8,941	4.3	3.4
Abraham Baldwin Agricultural College	490	433	467	459	436	397	400	372	388	332	(14.4)	(32.2)
Atlanta Junior College	93	95	95	95	118	126	104	115	114	140	22.8	50.5
Bainbridge College	50	56	48	47	50	67	71	56	67	99	47.8	98.0
Brunswick College	216	188	173	184	184	195	232	207	147	159	8.2	(26.4)
Clayton Junior College	393	297	297	260	266	334	353	301	318	288	(9.4)	(26.7)
Dalton College	213	186	180	167	168	214	179	195	169	203	20.1	(4.7)
Darton College	271	252	278	262	294	278	271	308	317	314	(0.9)	15.9
DeKalb College	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	661	N/A	N/A
Emanuel County Junior College	34	52	60	48	74	53	44	50	53	54	1.9	30.0
Floyd College	146	143	117	106	125	122	135	111	123	117	(4.9)	(19.9)
Gainesville College	223	158	164	173	146	169	152	209	211	225	6.6	0.9
Gordon College	180	158	144	109	142	148	156	144	174	173	(0.6)	(3.9)
Macon College	258	242	248	265	217	220	263	281	297	275	(7.4)	6.6
Middle Georgia College	231	221	198	223	212	260	258	252	285	298	4.6	29.0
South Georgia College	188	135	156	159	156	144	179	165	172	166	(3.5)	(11.7)
Waycross College	24	47	47	61	63	47	65	46	70	54	(22.9)	125.0
Junior College Totals	3,012	2,663	2,672	2,618	2,651	2,774	2,862	2,812	2,905	3,558	22.5	18.1
TOTALS	24,462	22,845	22,732	22,487	22,716	23,022	22,924	23,792	24,043	25,051	4.2	2.4

Source: University System of Georgia, SIRS.

doctorate. Total degrees conferred by the Medical College of Georgia declined from 939 in 1978 to 586 in 1987, a decrease of 37.6 percent, and has not exceeded 700 since 1979. Degree totals for Georgia State decreased by 6.3 percent, and for the University of Georgia by 4.0 percent over the same period. Total degrees conferred by the university group declined by 249 degrees (1.9 percent) from 1978 to 1987.

Senior Colleges

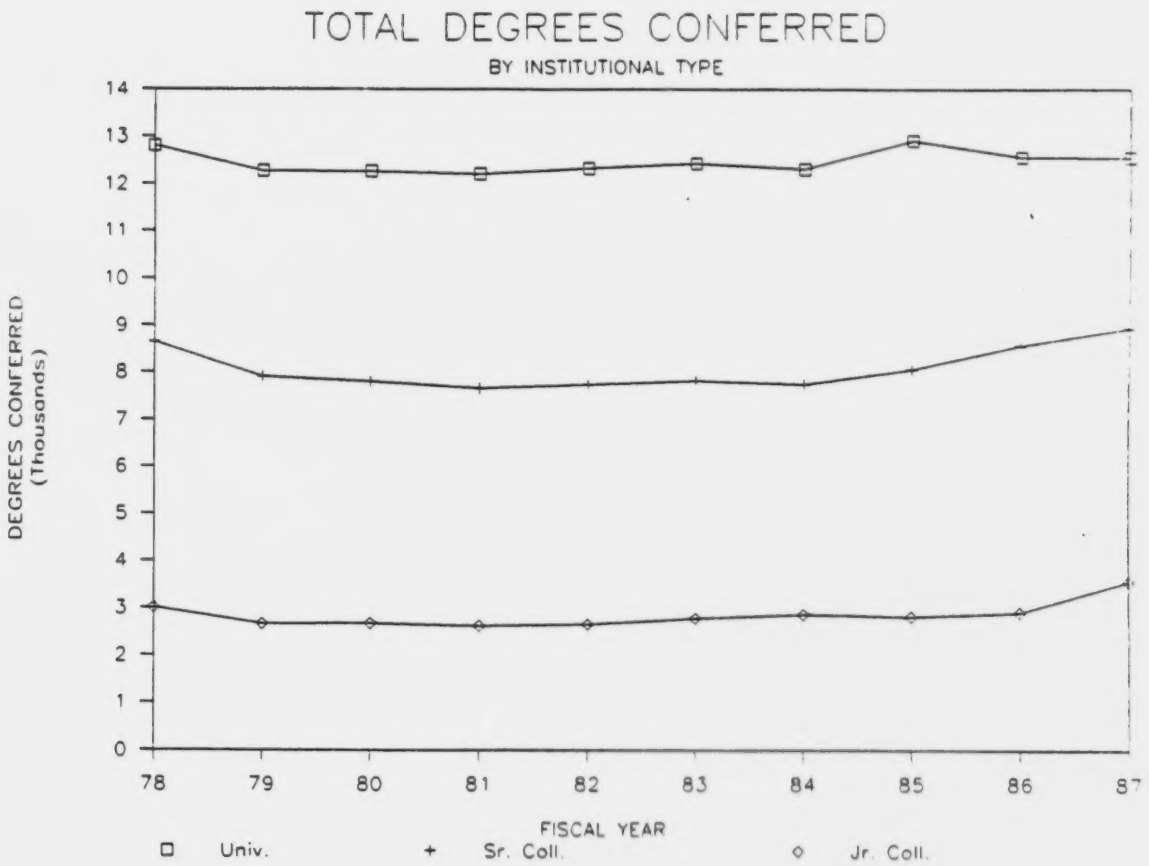
Among the senior colleges over the last ten years, the total for Kennesaw College increased the most, by 120.7 percent, largely due to its conversion to a senior college and its subsequent enrollment growth (Kennesaw's degree total also increased in the last year, 1986 to 1987, by 22.5 percent). The largest one-year senior college increase in total degrees conferred, 1986-87, was 25.3 percent by Southern Tech. Of the fourteen senior colleges, nine had increases in total degrees conferred and five had decreases, 1978-1987, the largest percentage decrease being 47.4 percent at Savannah State College, (which also experienced a 1-year decline in degree production of 23.3 percent, FY86-FY87). The senior college group, as a whole, awarded 292 (3.4 percent) more total degrees in 1987 than in 1978.

Junior Colleges

Eight junior colleges had increases in degrees conferred totals and seven had decreases from 1978 to 1987 (Table 2). For that 10-year period, Waycross College had the greatest increase in degree production (125%), followed by Bainbridge College (98%), Atlanta Junior College (50.5%) and Emanuel County Junior College (50%). As a group, the junior colleges showed by far the highest increase, producing 546 more degrees (18.1%) in 1987 than in 1978, and an even higher increase in just the past year: 653 degrees, 22.5% (Junior college data for 1987 do not include change rates for DeKalb College, which joined the University System in 1986).

Figure 7 shows trends in total degrees conferred by institutional type from FY 1977 to FY 1986.

FIGURE 7



DEGREES CONFERRED BY RACE

Degree Level

For the five degree levels summarized in Table 3, the proportion of all degrees awarded to black students in 1987 ranges from 4.3 percent (professional level) to 11.9 percent (associate level), with 9.9 percent of total degrees (all levels) conferred by the University System on black graduates.

From 1978 to 1987, both the number and proportion of degrees awarded to black students increased at every level except the Masters, where both measures decreased. The greatest numerical increase was 347 more bachelors degrees, with the doctoral and professional levels experiencing the greatest rates of increase, 109.1 and 58.8 percent, respectively. In contrast, the Chronicle of Higher Education (February 3, 1988, p.1) reports that doctorates earned by blacks declined nationwide by 26.5 percent from 1977 to 1986.

At the Masters level, 282 (42.2%) fewer degrees were awarded to black students in 1987 than in 1978, and the black proportion of all Masters degrees awarded in the System fell from 10.3 to 7.3 percent. While white masters degrees also declined over the same period, they did so at only about one-half the black rate.

TABLE I

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA
DEGREES CONFERRED BY LEVEL AND RACE

		1978	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1987	PERCENT OF TOTAL	% CHANGE IN DEGREES AWARDED 1978-1987
ASSOCIATE DEGREES	BLACK	377	8.9	491	11.9	30.2
	WHITE	3,794	89.9	3,503	84.9	(7.7)
	OTHER	50	1.2	134	3.2	168.0
	TOTAL	4,221		4,128		(2.2)
BACHELOR'S DEGREES	BLACK	1,179	9.4	1,526	10.6	29.4
	WHITE	10,966	87.3	12,273	85.5	11.9
	OTHER	421	3.4	557	3.9	32.3
	TOTAL*	12,566		14,356		14.2
MASTER'S DEGREES	BLACK	669	10.3	387	7.3	(42.2)
	WHITE	5,605	86.6	4,352	82.3	(22.4)
	OTHER	196	3.0	552	10.4	181.6
	TOTAL**	6,470		5,291		(18.2)
PROFESSIONAL DEGREES	BLACK	17	3.2	27	4.3	58.8
	WHITE	505	96.0	577	92.9	14.3
	OTHER	4	0.8	17	2.7	325.0
	TOTAL***	526		621		18.1
DOCTORATE DEGREES	BLACK	11	2.5	23	4.9	109.1
	WHITE	394	88.5	346	73.0	(12.2)
	OTHER	40	9.0	105	22.2	162.5
	TOTAL	445		474		6.5
ALL DEGREES	BLACK	2,253	9.3	2,454	9.9	8.9
	WHITE	21,264	87.8	21,051	84.6	(1.0)
	OTHER	711	2.9	1,365	5.5	92.0
	TOTAL	24,228		24,870		2.6

* Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.
** Includes Specialist in Education Degrees.
*** Does not include 5-year baccalaureate Pharmacy degrees.

Source: University System of Georgia, SIRS.

Discipline

Table 4 presents the number of degrees awarded to black students as well as the black proportion of total degrees conferred by discipline and level. The degree fields shown were chosen on the basis of most degrees conferred on black students in FY 1987, and the data for that year are compared with the corresponding FY 1978 figures. In addition, Engineering and Physical Sciences are included at all appropriate degree levels because of the relevance of those two fields to this section of the report.

Baccalaureates: By far the predominant bachelors degree field for black students in 1987 was Business, with 417 degrees awarded, although the highest proportion in Table 4 of total degrees conferred to blacks was in the Social Sciences, 9.9 percent (down in both number and proportion from 1978). Education, which awarded the highest number and proportion of that field's baccalaureates to blacks in 1978, conferred 155 (49.1%) fewer bachelors degrees on black students in 1987. Business bachelors degrees awarded to black students increased by virtually the same number and an even larger proportion (59.8%) over that period. The 1978-87 trend in the production of Business and Education baccalaureates is shown in Figure 8.

FIGURE 8

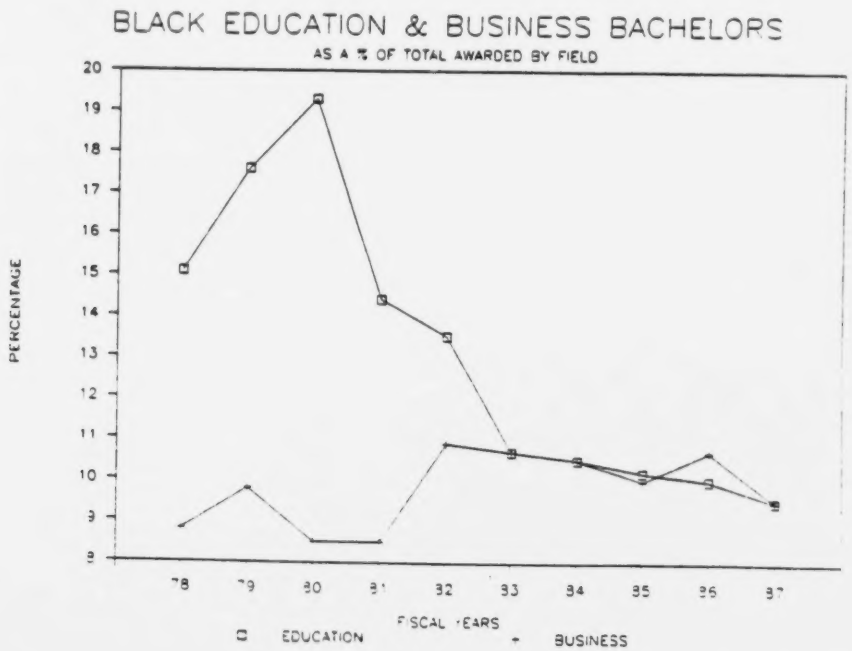


TABLE 4

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF DEGREES
AWARDED TO BLACK STUDENTS
IN SELECTED DISCIPLINES BY LEVEL*

	FY1978		FY1987		FY78-87 CHANGE	
BACHELORS DEGREES	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% Rate
BUSINESS	261	8.8	417	9.5	156	59.8
EDUCATION	316	13.1	161	9.5	(155)	(49.1)
SOCIAL SCIENCES	161	14.9	118	9.9	(43)	(26.7)
ENGINEERING	47	4.0	123	7.3	76	161.7
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	17	6.9	19	8.9	2	11.8
MASTERS DEGREES						
EDUCATION	516	14.6	182	10.6	(334)	(64.7)
BUSINESS	19	2.2	41	3.0	22	115.8
ENGINEERING	5	1.8	25	6.1	20	400.0
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	5	6.3	1	3.1	(4)	(80.0)
PROFESSIONAL DEGREES						
MEDICINE	6	3.4	5	2.9	(1)	(16.7)
DENTISTRY	4	6.6	3	5.9	(1)	(25.0)
VETERINARY MEDICINE	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	ERR
PHARMACY	4	2.1	6	4.3	2	50.0
LAW	7	3.4	18	5.8	11	157.1
DOCTORATE DEGREES						
EDUCATION	9	6.2	18	10.5	9	100.0
PSYCHOLOGY **	0	0.0	1	2.2	1	N/A
BUSINESS **	0	0.0	1	2.7	1	N/A
ENGINEERING	0	0.0	1	2.2	1	N/A
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

* Disciplines are selected at each level for highest 1987 degree conferral to black students, except: Engineering and Physical Sciences are included at all levels to illustrate degree awards to blacks in those key areas, and all five first professional degree fields are included.

** Psychology, Business, Engineering, Mathematics, and Social Science each awarded one doctorate degree to black students in 1987; from 1978-1987, Psychology and Business awarded substantially more degrees than the other disciplines in that group.

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Bachelors degrees awarded to blacks in Engineering more than doubled in number and almost doubled as a proportion of total Engineering bachelors between FY 1978 and FY 1987. The overall rate of increase in total Engineering bachelors degrees awarded during the same period was only 42.3 percent. There were only modest 10-year increases in the number and proportion of Physical Sciences baccalaureates awarded to black students.

Masters: In FY 1987, black graduate students received over four times the number of masters degrees in Education as in Business, even though the number of Education masters awarded to blacks declined precipitously (334 degrees, 64.7 percent), and Business masters degrees to blacks more than doubled (from 19 to 41) between 1978 and 1987. More than five times as many Engineering masters degrees (25) were awarded to black students in 1987 as in 1988, but only one Physical Sciences masters was conferred on a black student in 1987 compared to five such awards in 1978. While the increase in Business masters degrees awarded to black students was much greater than the corresponding overall increase, the black decrease in Education masters earned was more than twice the corresponding overall rate of decrease.

Doctorates: In 1987, black graduate students were awarded 18 doctorate degrees in Education, double the number and a two-thirds greater proportion than in 1978. In contrast, five disciplines awarded one doctorate each to black students in 1987: Business, Engineering, Mathematics, Psychology and Social Sciences, to tie for second place in doctorate degrees awarded to black students. There were no Physical Sciences degrees awarded to blacks in 1987. Over the ten years, 1978-1987, the leading disciplines in awarding doctorate degrees to black students were:

Discipline	10-Yr. Total
Education	96
Psychology	23
Business	12

Only four doctorates were conferred on blacks during that period in Engineering and Physical Sciences, respectively.

Summary

Statistics on the number and type of degrees conferred on black students provide a perspective on access to higher education in the University System of Georgia. The figures on degree level, Table 3, show that both the number and proportion of associate, bachelors, professional and doctorate degrees which were awarded to black students in FY 1987 were greater than in FY 1978. The number of masters degrees awarded to both blacks and whites declined over the same period, but the black number decreased by a much greater percentage, as did the proportion of masters degrees awarded to black students. Thus, although masters degree production in general has declined, black students have lost even more ground at that level.

Although black students improved their share of the total degrees awarded at four of five levels, at no level does the black proportion of degrees awarded approach the corresponding proportion of the Georgia population, approximately 28 percent. Further insight is provided by the analysis of the fields in which black students are earning degrees in the University System of Georgia, bachelors through doctorate levels. Such an analysis reveals two trends of particular interest over the past ten years.

First, the production of bachelors and masters degrees in Education and Business have experienced opposite trends, Education decreasing and Business increasing, both dramatically. At the bachelors level, Business has actually taken over the lead by a large margin. For bachelors and masters combined, black Georgians received 489, or 58.8 percent fewer Education degrees in 1987 than in 1988. Thus, increasingly fewer black classroom teachers are being produced by the University System. While Education has maintained its predominance among black students at the doctoral level, this does little to offset the decrease in classroom teachers entering the workforce. These developments parallel overall national and Systemwide trends in Education, but are more pronounced for the black sub-group and have more potential impact on black representation in the state's teacher workforce.

The second trend worthy of special note is the large rate of increase in Engineering bachelors and masters degrees earned by blacks since 1978, with baccalaureates more than doubling and masters degrees increasing by 400 percent. While the black numbers and proportions receiving those degrees are still relatively small, the trend is definitely positive. No similar trend is observed in the Physical Sciences, where the numbers and proportions of degrees conferred on blacks have remained low over the last 10 years.

DEGREES CONFERRED BY TRADITIONALLY BLACK/TRADITIONALLY WHITE INSTITUTIONS

Table 5 compares bachelors and masters degree production between two groups of institutions in the University System, the three traditionally black senior colleges (TBI's) and all other, traditionally white, System institutions which confer degrees at the bachelors and masters levels (TWI's).

TABLE 5

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA
DEGREES CONFERRED BY TBI'S AND TWI'S
BY LEVEL AND RACE

		1978	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1987	PERCENT OF TOTAL	% CHANGE IN DEGREES AWARDED 1978-1987
BACHELOR'S DEGREES BY TBI'S	BLACK	507	91.7	521	84.4	2.8
	WHITE	37	6.7	80	13.0	116.2
	OTHER	9	1.6	16	2.6	77.8
	TOTAL*	553		617		
BACHELOR'S DEGREES BY TWI'S	BLACK	668	5.6	996	7.3	49.1
	WHITE	10,770	90.9	12,036	88.7	11.8
	OTHER	412	3.5	540	4.0	31.1
	TOTAL*	11,850		13,572		
MASTER'S DEGREES BY TBI'S	BLACK	69	64.5	63	63.0	(8.7)
	WHITE	37	34.6	36	36.0	(2.7)
	OTHER	1	0.9	1	1.0	0.0
	TOTAL**	107		100		
MASTER'S DEGREES BY TWI'S	BLACK	600	9.4	324	6.2	(46.0)
	WHITE	5,568	87.5	4,316	83.1	(22.5)
	OTHER	195	3.1	551	10.6	182.6
	TOTAL**	6,363		5,191		

* Does not include post-baccalaureate certificates or 5-year Pharmacy baccalaureate degrees.

** Includes Specialist in Education degrees.

TBI'S

Increased white student bachelors degree completion at TBI's is seen in Table 5 where the number increased by over 116.2 percent (43 more degrees in 1987 than in 1978). The white proportion of all bachelors degrees awarded by TBI'S almost doubled as well. While there was a slight increase in bachelors degrees awarded by TBI's to black students over the same period, the black proportion declined from 91.7 to 84.4 percent.

At the Masters level, TBI's awarded 7 fewer degrees in 1987 than in 1978, with the numbers of degrees awarded to both black and white students decreasing. However, for the ten-year period, the black student proportion of total masters degrees conferred by TBI's decreased and the white proportion increased, both only slightly.

TWI'S

For Traditionally White Institutions (TWI's), the pattern is similar, with the black and the white groups reversed. That is, TWI's significantly increased the number of bachelors degrees awarded to black students (by 329 degrees and 49 percent), but the number of masters degrees which that group of institutions awarded to Black students decreased by approximately the same rate and number (46 percent and 276 degrees) between 1978 and 1987.

White students at TWI's received 1,236 (11.3%) more bachelors degrees, but 1,252 (22.5%) fewer masters degrees in 1987 than in 1978. For the 10-year period, the proportion of all bachelors degrees awarded by TWI's to black students increased. At the masters level, total degrees awarded declined for both groups, but at a much greater rate for blacks than for whites.

Of the total bachelors degrees conferred on black students in 1987 by units of the University System of Georgia, approximately two-thirds were awarded by TWI's. That is an increase over the 57 percent awarded by TWI's in 1978. The proportion of Systemwide masters degrees which were awarded to black students by TWI's was 83.7 percent in 1987, a decrease from the 1978 level of 89.7 percent.

Summary

The data in Table 5 show that both TBI's and TWI's made progress toward System Desegregation Plan goals at the bachelors level, but experienced declines in relation to those goals at the master's degree level. At both levels, TWI's award a large majority of the total degrees earned in the University System by black students.

DEGREES CONFERRED BY GENDER

Degree Level

Table 6 shows that from 1978 to 1987, female students in the University System increased their proportions of all degrees awarded at each level from associate through doctorate, more than doubling the female share of First Professional degrees earned, and increasing the female share of doctorates from 27.6 to 40.5 percent. Female students obtained the majority of all degrees awarded at the associate through masters levels.

TABLE :

UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA
DEGREES CONFERRED BY LEVEL AND GENDER

		1978	PERCENT OF TOTAL	1987	PERCENT OF TOTAL	% CHANGE IN DEGREES AWARDED 1978-1987
ASSOCIATE DEGREES	MALE	1,922	45.6	1,427	34.6	(25.8)
	FEMALE	2,298	54.4	2,701	65.4	17.5
	TOTAL	4,221		4,128		
BACHELOR'S DEGREES	MALE	6,713	53.4	6,805	47.8	1.4
	FEMALE	5,853	46.6	7,417	52.2	26.7
	TOTAL*	12,566		14,222		
MASTER'S DEGREES	MALE	2,721	42.1	2,212	41.8	(18.7)
	FEMALE	3,749	57.9	3,079	58.2	(17.9)
	TOTAL**	6,470		5,291		
PROFESSIONAL DEGREES	MALE	420	79.8	443	58.7	5.5
	FEMALE	106	20.2	312	41.3	194.3
	TOTAL***	526		755		
DOCTORATE DEGREES	MALE	322	72.4	282	59.5	(12.4)
	FEMALE	123	27.6	192	40.5	56.1
	TOTAL	445		474		
ALL DEGREES	MALE	12,198	49.9	11,169	44.9	(7.7)
	FEMALE	12,129	50.1	13,701	55.1	17.3
	TOTAL	24,329		24,870		

* Includes post-baccalaureate certificates.
** Includes Specialist in Education Degrees.
*** Includes 5-year baccalaureate degrees in Pharmacy.

Source: University System of Georgia, SIRS.

The most impressive rates of increase from 1978 to 1987 in number of degrees awarded to female students by System institutions were at the professional (194.3%) and the doctorate (56.1%) degree levels. The only decrease in degrees awarded to females for the same period was at the masters level (-17.9%), where degrees conferred to males declined by a slightly larger percentage (-18.7%). During the same period for all five degree levels combined, females received more degrees and males received fewer, with a slight overall increase in total degrees awarded, Systemwide.

Discipline

Baccalaureate: In 1978, Education awarded more bachelors degrees to female students than the next two fields of study, Business and Health Professions, combined (Table 7). In 1987, the same three fields awarded the most degrees to female students, but Business is now the predominant field, by an even greater margin than Education previously enjoyed.

In the traditionally male-dominated fields of Engineering and the Physical Sciences, the respective female proportions of bachelors degrees conferred increased between 1978 and 1980. In Engineering the female proportion more than doubled, in the Physical Sciences it increased by almost one-half. Although the number of Physical Sciences degrees earned by females increased by 23.4 percent over the same period, the number of Engineering degrees more than tripled.

Masters: At the masters level, Education has maintained its 1978 dominance through 1987, with over 3 times the number of masters degrees awarded to females than the next two fields combined. Despite such impressive numbers, the number of Education masters degrees conferred to female students decreased by 1,168 degrees and 43.9 percent between 1978 and 1987. The number three masters field, Health Professions, also declined in number awarded, but Business increased its masters production by over 90 percent (138 more degrees in 1987 than in 1978).

TABLE 7

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF DEGREES AWARDED TO FEMALE STUDENTS IN SELECTED DISCIPLINES BY LEVEL *

	FY1978		FY1987		FY78-87 CHANGE	
BACHELORS DEGREES	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% Rate
BUSINESS	781	26.4	2118	48.0	1,337	171.2
EDUCATION	1685	70.9	1319	81.1	(366)	(21.7)
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	805	77.6	624	86.2	(181)	(22.5)
ENGINEERING	79	6.7	287	17.0	208	263.3
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	47	19.0	58	27.2	11	23.4
MASTERS DEGREES						
EDUCATION	2658	75.1	1490	80.1	(1,168)	(43.9)
BUSINESS	152	17.9	290	32.6	138	90.8
HEALTH PROFESSIONS	198	80.8	162	79.4	(36)	(18.2)
ENGINEERING	13	4.6	47	10.3	34	261.5
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	11	14.3	15	26.8	4	36.4
PROFESSIONAL DEGREES						
MEDICINE	26	14.9	42	24.7	16	61.5
DENTISTRY	7	11.5	9	17.6	2	28.6
VETERINARY MEDICINE	21	24.4	42	51.9	21	100.0
PHARMACY	64	39.3	86	61.4	22	34.4
LAW	52	25.5	133	42.5	81	155.8
DOCTORATE DEGREES						
EDUCATION	70	48.3	109	63.7	39	55.7
PSYCHOLOGY	20	37.7	23	51.1	3	15.0
LIFE SCIENCE	8	15.7	11	34.4	3	37.5
ENGINEERING	0	0.0	2	4.4	2	N/A
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	1	3.7	6	15.0	5	500.0

* Disciplines are chosen at each level for highest 1987 degree conferral to female students, except: Engineering and Physical Sciences are included at all levels to illustrate degree awards to females in those key areas, and all five first professional degree fields are included.

The number of masters degrees awarded to females in Engineering increased by an almost identical percentage as at the baccalaureate level, and in Physical Sciences, the masters increase was even greater than the corresponding bachelors increase for the same period. The female proportion of Engineering masters degrees more than doubled, and in the Physical Sciences, the female proportion almost doubled.

Professional: The number of degrees awarded to females increased from 28.6 percent (Dentistry) to 155.8 percent (Law) between 1978 and 1987. The female proportions of total degrees awarded in each professional field increased even more substantially, with the proportion of female Medicine degrees increasing by more than two-thirds. In Veterinary Medicine, the 1978 proportion of degrees conferred on females more than doubled in 1987 (from 24.4% to 51.9%). Two professional degree fields, Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy, award the majority of their degrees to female students, with the proportion in Law approaching 50 percent.

Doctorate: At the doctorate level all of the top three degree producing fields increased both their number and proportion of total degrees awarded to females. Education is the number-one producer of doctorate degrees awarded to females in 1987, and experienced the largest 10-year increase of the top three fields, 55.7 percent (39 more degrees).

Two doctoral degrees were awarded to females in Engineering in 1987, only 4.4 percent of the total in the field. In the Physical Sciences, the number of female doctorates awarded increased by 500 percent and the proportion awarded to females more than tripled, but the 1987 number was only six degrees and the proportion just 15 percent.

Summary

For every field of study and degree level illustrated in Table 7, with the single exception of a very slight decline in Health Professions masters degrees, females received a higher proportion of degrees awarded in 1987 than in 1978. Business, Engineering and the Physical Sciences, traditionally male-dominated fields, all experienced relatively substantial increases in proportion of total degrees awarded to females at one or more levels.

Despite these advances, however, females are not near parity with males in 1987 in the majority of fields listed. Female degree recipients predominate primarily in the traditionally female-dominant fields of Education and Health Professions, but in 1987, Psychology, Veterinary Medicine and Pharmacy were also added to the list of fields in which female students received a majority of the degrees awarded.

APPENDIX

TABLES A-1 THROUGH A-5

TABLE A-1

ASSOCIATE DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

		FY78		FY79		FY80		FY81		FY82		FY83		FY84		FY85		FY86		FY87		% Change In Number FY1978-87
		#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	
01.02.03	Agriculture	152	3.6	115	3.2	125	3.7	136	4.2	118	3.5	139	4.1	124	3.6	114	3.3	101	2.8	94	2.3	-38.2
06.07.08.	Business and Computer																					
11	Science	465	11.0	411	11.6	345	10.1	469	14.3	458	13.7	438	13.0	486	14.1	461	13.5	526	14.6	539	13.2	15.9
15	Engineering Technologies	185	4.4	109	3.1	108	3.2	112	3.4	149	4.5	126	3.8	126	3.7	138	4.0	177	4.9	184	4.5	-0.5
17,18	Health Professions	1075	25.5	963	27.2	814	23.8	800	24.5	843	25.2	856	25.5	991	28.7	992	29.1	973	27.0	1,055	25.8	-1.9
31,43,44	Public Affairs, Services																					
	& Recreation	243	5.8	178	5.0	142	4.2	128	3.9	98	2.9	113	3.4	79	2.3	65	1.9	77	2.1	74	1.8	-69.5
24.0101	Liberal/General Studies																					
	(Transfer)	1962	46.5	1702	48.1	1724	50.5	1562	47.8	1613	48.3	1633	48.6	1591	46.1	1,587	46.6	1,698	47.2	2,079	50.8	6.0
12,13,20,																						
'30,45,	Other	139	3.3	61	1.7	159	4.7	63	1.9	60	1.8	54	1.6	54	1.6	51	1.5	47	1.3	69	1.7	-50.4
'46,47,																						
'48,49,																						
'50																						
	TOTAL*	4,221	100.0	3,539	100.0	3,417	100.0	3,270	100.0	3,339	100.0	3,359	100.0	3,451	100.0	3,408	100.0	3,599	100.0	4,094	100.0	-3.0

* Does not include degrees awarded in disciplines 09.0000 (2/FY87) and 24.0199 (32/FY87).

Source: University System of Georgia, SIRS.

TABLE A-2

BACHELOR'S DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

		FY78		FY79		FY80		FY81		FY82		FY83		FY84		FY85		FY86		FY87		% Change In Number FY1978-87
		#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	
01,02,03	Agriculture	427	3.4	433	3.6	437	3.6	422	3.4	349	2.8	327	2.5	336	2.6	338	2.5	250	1.8	264	1.9	-38.2
04	Architecture	192	1.5	189	1.6	185	1.5	158	1.3	152	1.2	152	1.2	143	1.1	103	0.8	122	0.9	110	0.8	-42.7
05	Area Studies	6	0.0	1	0.0	9	0.1	3	0.0	1	0.0	4	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.0	-50.0
06,07,08	Business	2,953	23.8	2,969	24.7	3,052	24.9	3,347	26.6	3,406	27.0	3,535	26.9	3,669	28.3	3,930	28.8	4,307	30.7	4,412	31.1	49.4
09,10	Communications	516	4.2	473	3.9	456	3.7	483	3.8	484	3.8	575	4.4	520	4.0	629	4.6	662	4.7	710	5.0	37.6
11	Computer Science	69	0.6	110	0.9	130	1.1	144	1.1	202	1.6	349	2.7	512	4.0	683	5.0	751	5.4	761	5.4	1002.9
13	Education	2,094	16.9	1,713	14.2	1,743	14.2	1,555	12.4	1,655	13.1	1,708	13.0	1,639	12.7	1,670	12.2	1,715	12.2	1,627	11.5	-22.3
14,15	Engineering	1,187	9.6	1,324	11.0	1,449	11.8	1,628	13.0	1,713	13.6	1,931	14.7	1,854	14.3	1,791	13.1	1,673	11.9	1,689	11.9	42.3
16	Foreign Languages	95	0.8	83	0.7	84	0.7	77	0.6	72	0.6	82	0.6	64	0.5	80	0.6	86	0.6	82	0.6	-13.7
17,18	Health Professions *	874	7.0	829	6.9	756	6.2	740	5.9	720	5.7	772	5.9	756	5.8	805	5.9	783	5.6	811	5.7	-7.2
19,20	Home Economics	360	2.9	391	3.3	455	3.7	436	3.5	288	2.3	219	1.7	194	1.5	189	1.4	184	1.3	189	1.3	-47.5
23	Letters	301	2.4	265	2.2	305	2.5	313	2.5	322	2.6	349	2.6	323	2.5	313	2.3	339	2.4	353	2.5	17.3
24	Liberal/General Studies	67	0.5	49	0.4	59	0.5	41	0.3	59	0.5	57	0.4	46	0.4	71	0.5	70	0.5	97	0.7	44.8
26	Life Sciences	483	3.9	423	3.5	449	3.7	433	3.4	453	3.6	385	2.9	373	2.9	410	3.0	404	2.9	387	2.7	-19.9
27	Mathematics	115	0.9	163	1.4	113	0.9	148	1.2	166	1.3	201	1.5	166	1.3	195	1.4	197	1.4	205	1.4	78.3
30	Interdisciplinary Studies **	13	0.1	17	0.1	23	0.2	24	0.2	14	0.1	36	0.3	66	0.5	47	0.3	63	0.4	56	0.4	330.8
38	Philosophy and Religion	41	0.3	30	0.2	27	0.2	26	0.2	27	0.2	21	0.2	22	0.2	22	0.2	21	0.1	14	0.1	-65.9
40	Physical Sciences	247	2.0	270	2.2	229	1.9	282	2.2	297	2.4	294	2.2	267	2.1	257	1.9	242	1.7	213	1.5	-13.8
42	Psychology	456	3.7	439	3.7	447	3.6	454	3.6	418	3.3	397	3.0	393	3.0	420	3.1	487	3.5	489	3.4	7.2
31,43,44	Public Affairs, Services & Recreation	472	3.8	463	3.9	468	3.8	361	2.9	425	3.4	443	3.4	417	3.2	441	3.2	440	3.1	447	3.2	-5.3
45	Social Sciences	1,082	8.7	1,001	8.3	996	8.1	1,089	8.7	1,026	8.1	946	7.2	837	6.5	886	6.5	840	6.0	876	6.2	-19.0
50	Visual & Performing Arts ***	353	2.8	389	3.2	380	3.1	401	3.2	343	2.7	361	2.7	358	2.8	381	2.8	396	2.8	394	2.8	11.6
	TOTAL	12,403	100.0	12,024	100.0	12,252	100.0	12,565	100.0	12,592	100.0	13,135	100.0	12,955	100.0	13,662	100.0	14,034	100.0	14,189	100.0	14.4

* Excludes Pharmacy
** Excludes Engineering Disciplines
*** Includes Church Music

Source: University System of Georgia, SIRS.

TABLE A-3

MASTER'S DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

		FY78		FY79		FY80		FY81		FY82		FY83		FY84		FY85		FY86		FY87		% Change In Number
		#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	FY1978-87
01,02,03	Agriculture	65	1.0	67	1.1	72	1.2	81	1.5	74	1.4	85	1.7	95	1.8	97	1.9	81	1.6	63	1.2	-3.1
04	Architecture	77	1.2	81	1.3	86	1.5	77	1.4	128	2.4	76	1.5	85	1.6	81	1.6	82	1.7	82	1.6	6.5
06	Business	849	13.1	840	13.9	869	15.0	841	15.7	950	17.5	949	18.6	995	19.2	937	18.2	873	17.7	890	16.9	4.8
09,10	Communications	17	0.3	26	0.4	28	0.5	22	0.4	25	0.5	22	0.4	27	0.5	31	0.6	31	0.6	45	0.9	164.7
11	Computer Science	82	1.3	84	1.4	75	1.3	98	1.8	95	1.7	77	1.5	108	2.1	128	2.5	124	2.5	149	2.8	81.7
13	Education *	3,610	55.8	3,365	55.6	3,124	53.9	2,716	50.7	2,762	50.8	2,590	50.7	2,403	46.4	2,536	49.2	2,363	47.9	2572	48.8	-28.8
14,15	Engineering	280	4.3	292	4.8	312	5.4	381	7.1	354	6.5	340	6.6	426	8.2	442	8.6	415	8.4	455	8.6	62.5
16	Foreign Languages	28	0.4	20	0.3	22	0.4	24	0.4	15	0.3	16	0.3	16	0.3	13	0.3	16	0.3	10	0.2	-64.3
17,18	Health Professions	245	3.8	222	3.7	162	2.8	172	3.2	156	2.9	164	3.2	223	4.3	172	3.3	219	4.4	208	3.9	-15.1
19,20	Home Economics	94	1.5	93	1.5	109	1.9	96	1.8	24	0.4	25	0.5	19	0.4	17	0.3	13	0.3	11	0.2	-88.3
22	Law	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0	2	0.0	3	0.1	6	0.1	7	0.1	15	0.3	N/A
23	Letters	125	1.9	112	1.9	93	1.6	103	1.9	73	1.3	44	0.9	35	0.7	27	0.5	39	0.8	41	0.8	-67.2
26	Life Sciences	107	1.7	93	1.5	100	1.7	85	1.6	73	1.3	60	1.2	70	1.4	49	1.0	51	1.0	55	1.0	-48.6
27	Mathematics	63	1.0	41	0.7	63	1.1	38	0.7	43	0.8	50	1.0	35	0.7	35	0.7	54	1.1	69	1.3	9.5
30	Interdisciplinary Studies	3	0.0	2	0.0	1	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	28	0.5	37	0.7	10	0.2	29	0.6	28	0.5	833.3
38	Philosophy and Religion	4	0.1	6	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1	6	0.1	4	0.1	6	0.1	2	0.0	5	0.1	3	0.1	-25.0
40	Physical Sciences	77	1.2	60	1.0	59	1.0	69	1.3	88	1.6	78	1.5	64	1.2	66	1.3	58	1.2	56	1.1	-27.3
42	Psychology	226	3.5	175	2.9	199	3.4	155	2.9	110	2.0	125	2.4	107	2.1	112	2.2	122	2.5	136	2.6	-39.8
31,36,43, '44	Public Affairs, Services & Recreation	218	3.4	205	3.4	205	3.5	160	3.0	234	4.3	206	4.0	259	5.0	222	4.3	198	4.0	209	4.0	-4.1
45	Social Sciences	199	3.1	174	2.9	134	2.3	145	2.7	144	2.6	77	1.5	93	1.8	96	1.9	77	1.6	100	1.9	-49.7
50	Visual and Performing Arts	101	1.6	96	1.6	77	1.3	82	1.5	79	1.5	95	1.9	77	1.5	76	1.5	79	1.6	75	1.4	-25.7
	TOTAL**	6,470	100.0	6,054	100.0	5,794	100.0	5,355	100.0	5,434	100.0	5,113	100.0	5,183	100.0	5,155	100.0	4,936	100.0	5,272	100.0	-18.5

*Includes Specialist in Education degrees.
**Does not include masters degrees awarded in Liberal/General Studies (Code 24.0000; 19/FY87).

Source: University System of Georgia, SIRS.

TABLE A-4

PROFESSIONAL DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	FY78		FY79		FY80		FY81		FY82		FY83		FY84		FY85		FY86		FY87		% Change In Number
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	FY78-87
Dentistry	61	8.9	52	8.3	56	8.6	62	9.5	55	8.0	59	9.0	66	10.2	51	6.9	48	6.3	51	6.8	-16.4
Medicine	175	25.4	178	28.3	177	27.3	189	28.9	182	26.5	180	27.4	178	27.6	175	23.8	182	24.0	170	22.5	-2.9
Veterinary Medicine	86	12.5	85	13.5	83	12.8	84	12.8	88	12.8	86	13.1	88	13.7	83	11.3	81	10.7	81	10.7	-5.8
Law	204	29.6	186	29.5	200	30.9	198	30.3	209	30.4	200	30.4	211	32.8	300	40.8	315	41.5	313	41.5	53.4
Pharmacy *	163	23.7	129	20.5	132	20.4	121	18.5	153	22.3	132	20.1	101	15.7	127	17.3	133	17.5	140	18.5	-14.1
TOTAL	689	100.0	630	100.0	648	100.0	654	100.0	687	100.0	657	100.0	644	100.0	736	100.0	759	100.0	755	100.0	9.6

* Includes 5 year Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy and 6 year Doctor of Pharmacy.

Source: University System of Georgia, SIRS.

TABLE A-5

DOCTORAL DEGREES CONFERRED BY DISCIPLINE
UNIVERSITY SYSTEM OF GEORGIA

	FY78		FY79		FY80		FY81		FY82		FY83		FY84		FY85		FY86		FY87		
	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	#	% of Total	% Change In Total FY1978-87
Agriculture	26	5.8	12	2.9	10	2.2	17	3.9	23	5.1	22	4.5	12	2.6	30	5.6	24	4.8	25	5.3	-3.8
Business	27	6.1	26	6.3	36	8.1	34	7.8	27	6.0	36	7.3	26	5.7	34	6.3	32	6.5	37	7.8	37.0
Computer Science	2	0.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.7	4	0.9	3	0.6	3	0.7	2	0.4	3	0.6	9	1.9	350.0
Education	145	32.6	157	38.0	169	37.9	145	33.3	168	37.3	192	39.0	174	38.0	209	38.8	183	37.0	171	36.2	17.9
Engineering	38	8.5	27	6.5	35	7.8	30	6.9	31	6.9	51	10.4	54	11.8	35	6.5	54	10.9	45	9.5	18.4
Foreign Languages	4	0.9	3	0.7	2	0.4	3	0.7	1	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.4	2	0.4	1	0.2	0	0.0	-100.0
Health Professions	6	1.3	6	1.5	7	1.6	7	1.6	7	1.6	11	2.2	9	2.0	23	4.3	15	3.0	13	2.8	116.7
Home Economics	2	0.4	9	2.2	0	0.0	2	0.5	6	1.3	6	1.2	11	2.4	14	2.6	7	1.4	7	1.5	250.0
Letters	16	3.6	9	2.2	14	3.1	11	2.5	15	3.3	6	1.2	6	1.3	9	1.7	7	1.4	9	1.9	-43.8
Life Sciences	51	11.5	35	8.5	32	7.2	50	11.5	45	10.0	51	10.4	48	10.5	55	10.2	46	9.3	32	6.8	-37.3
Mathematics	7	1.6	9	2.2	7	1.6	8	1.8	5	1.1	6	1.2	5	1.1	5	0.9	4	0.8	11	2.3	57.1
Philosophy	2	0.4	1	0.2	3	0.7	1	0.2	1	0.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.2	3	0.6	1	0.2	-50.0
Physical Sciences	27	6.1	34	8.2	37	8.3	26	6.0	43	9.5	29	5.9	30	6.6	37	6.9	37	7.5	40	8.5	48.1
Psychology	53	11.9	48	11.6	51	11.4	60	13.8	45	10.0	45	9.1	40	8.7	56	10.4	57	11.5	45	9.5	-15.1
Public Affairs	5	1.1	4	1.0	5	1.1	9	2.1	4	0.9	5	1.0	4	0.9	5	0.9	7	1.4	8	1.7	60.0
Social Sciences	32	7.2	29	7.0	37	8.3	27	6.2	24	5.3	16	3.3	17	3.7	19	3.5	13	2.6	15	3.2	-53.1
Visual and Performing Arts	2	0.4	3	0.7	1	0.2	3	0.7	2	0.4	13	2.6	3	0.7	3	0.6	2	0.4	4	0.8	100.0
TOTAL *	445	100.0	413	100.0	446	100.0	436	100.0	451	100.0	492	100.0	458	100.0	539	100.0	495	100.0	472	100.0	6.1

* Does not include doctorate degrees awarded in Communications (Code 09.0000; 2/FY87).

Source: University System of Georgia, SIRS